

News of the Week.

DOWN EAST.

The bill of the Boston Taylor of Stokes has been introduced, and will soon be argued before Judge Boardman. If he will not grant it, Bowditch will withdraw it, and every one of the three members of the Senate, Congress, will do much dealed.

Henry C. Bowen of the Brooklyn Union, threatens to bring half a dozen suits against the Tribune unless the suit against him is withdrawn. It is rumored that the Times is preparing a counter-suit against the paper for a recent publication, and in the private life or parties connected with the Times is falsely described. The was among newspapers grows warmer daily, and some sanguine persons are anticipating dire consequences.

Wm. J. Healy, U. S. N., has been arrested in New York for defrauding the Government of \$10,000.

Several Quarter-masters of the steamship Denmark have been arrested for smuggling in York.

Boston reports 50 deaths from small-pox in the past week.

Oswego, New York, reports a \$135,000 fire.

The total deaths in New York city last year were 22,677, and increase of 3,671 over the year previous.

The debt of the wealthy State of Pennsylvania is only \$14,331,000, and in New York, last week, that the Mr. Kidd, a twice merchant on Murray's street, had a train of fact connecting his premises and adjoining property, whereby they could be set on fire. Kidd was arrested, but his boy, who was setting fire to his goods, was left free. Three large warehouses were involved in this attempt, and for a time, however, a heavy conflagration could have been caused in the upper stories, and tremendous damage.

A couple of new steamships, built in England, are now at the port of New York. They are said to make sixteen knots an hour, or upwards of eighteen miles. Steel has decided a few stages over iron, it is believed, for shipbuilding.

A panel of one hundred Juwes has been summoned in the trial of Poos Juwes.

The trial of ex-Comptroller Connolly, of New York, for frauds, takes place this month at Albany.

The New York police picked up, in destitute condition, a child that had been kidnapped from the Barbadoes.

OUT WEST.

The St. Louis Republicans have taken possession of their new building, costing \$35,000, and said to be the best appointed printing office in the west.

The Pope gave audience to a large group of visitors from abroad, among whom were several German ecclesiastics. He addressed the latter, complimenting the treatment of the Papal legate at the hands of European powers, and bade them the following words: "The governments strike the church which is stricken as Christ was struck. It is the duty of governments to defend the church, and if they seek to destroy it, it is a mortal sin."

Madrid—Additional reinforcements for the army in Cuba have sailed for Havana. A manifesto has appeared against the proposed reorganization of the army by the general chief of staff, and the following words: "The governments strike the church which is stricken as Christ was struck. It is the duty of governments to defend the church, and if they seek to destroy it, it is a mortal sin."

—Abraham Lincoln has passed both houses of the Michigan Legislature increasing the salaries of the Chief Justice and each Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, from \$2,000 to \$1,000 annually.

General Griswold has been transferred from the Indian country to St. Louis, where he will be in charge of the Indian department.

The Pennsylvania State legislature received last year two and a half millions of dollars.

The Circuit Judges of Michigan have agreed on a rule that counsel for the defense shall open their case immediately after the plaintiff, before evidence is taken to either side.

The Governor of Minnesota inflicted the Legislature a message longer than the President's.

The money clerk of the Adams Express at Cincinnati is under arrest for embezzling \$2,000.

The battle-soldiers of the war of 1812 gathered in Philadelphia last week to celebrate Jackson's victory of New Orleans.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railway have purchased the Poughkeepsie Railroad in process of construction by the Pennsylvania Rail-road, and will make it as good as good bids

can make.

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THE BROOK.

Up in a wild, where few men come to look,
There lives and sings a lonely brook;
Lives and gets on with the day's share,
Yet it is not with the daylight shines.
Pure from their heaven, in mountain chalice caught,
It drinks the sun, as drinks the soul her thought;
And then, dim horizon, meeting in winds alone,
Pours its jacinthine, or amber glow.
I catch the murmur of its undertone,
That sigheth ceaselessly, Alone I alone!
And here our rivers gloriously
Sing to the ocean, chanting of the living sea!

The water-drivers, chanting to the sun,
And wearing names of honor, every one,
Outreaching wide, and leaping hand with hand
To pour great gifts along the asking land.
Ah, lonely brook! Creep onward through pine
Forest, to gloom where the daylight
Shines on among the stones, and secretly
Lies as the floods are all skin to thee!
Drown me in thy gentle, murmuring flood;
But me not with the tempests of thunders; For somewhere, underneath the eternal sky,
Thus, too, shall find the rivers, by-and-by!

NO BABY IN THE HOUSE.

No baby in the house, I know—
Te far too nice and clean;
No toys by careless fingers strewn
Nor scratches on the pane;
No finger marks are on the panes,
No scratches on the chairs,
No woodies ever lay in rows,
Nor stockings off in pairs;
No little stockings to be darned,
All ragged at the toes;
No pips of mending to be done,
Milk for the babies' bodies;
No little troubles to be soothed,
No little hands to fold;
No babies to be washed,
No stories to be told;
No tender kisses to be given,
No nichards, "Love" and "Mouse,"
No pretty faces after dinner,
Baby in the house.

Agricultural.

FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF STOCK.

Hogs designed for slaughter ought not to be longer than the age of ten to twelve months—there is no profit in keeping pigs of any considerable size through the winter. Where but a small number are handled, say from ten to twenty, they may be profitably disposed of at a younger age, say eight to ten months. We were shown a half-dozen pigs the other day at Judge Avery's that would weigh two hundred and forty pounds at the age of seven months. These pigs have never been out of the pen; have been fed corn and swill from the house, with salt twice a week, and occasionally ashes. Judge Avery never keeps his pigs longer than to the age of nine months, and makes them average from two hundred and seventy-five to three hundred pounds net, and sometimes even larger weights.

This management requires that pigs should be fattened as early as the latter part of March, as it is not profitable to make pork in cold weather. When hogs are kept in large numbers and cannot be prepared for market at quite so young an age, the pigs may be fattened late in the fall. When they are allowed to run out the small pigs will be less troublesome in the winter than at any other period.

We have advocated feeding cattle in the fields rather than in the barn-yard in the mud, and it is inconvenient feeding corn fodder to a herd of cattle of any size in the barn-yard at all. We therefore advised feeding in pasture lots, and when dry, or the ground is frozen, to feed in the meadows. Every farmer knows that when the ground is soft, the tramping of meadows with cattle is injurious. But when the meadows are getting old, and the grass light, it will do well to turn the cattle there. It is also soft, and an old bull grass pasture is hardly ever so soft to feed on. Of course it will be understood that we are speaking of out-door feeding during the day; assuming that as most people have barns in which their cattle are sheltered at night, they will be fed there night and morning, and a little fodder will be put out for them to pick at through the day.

Many people are in the habit of throwing their corn in the shock over the fence, and leaving it there in large bunches just where the manure is not wanted, and where fodder is not eaten half as well as when scattered about over the field. Others haul all their fodder and stack it up near a cart-yard—sometimes away from the barn—in which they also have their straw stack, and then through the winter are kept on straw and fodder along their cattle and sheep.

On this management stock never does well—by spring they are very poor. The manure is also poor, and yet from the large bulk piled up of corn-stalks and straw, it requires a great deal of work to get it out. Indeed we frequently see this straw manure neglected, and left in this condition fo, years and no use made of it. The straw ought to be used for bedding in the barn. Here and for this purpose it will pay—in the saving of liquid manure—a most important consideration, for these liquids are valuable as plant food, and in decomposing and rendering available for the same purpose the straw itself, and all the other ingredients of the manure heap.

We would therefore advise a little hay with grain in the barn, and bed liberally with straw, thus adding to the comfort as well as to the thrift of the stock; turn out for water and exercise every day, and, unless the weather is too severe, lead them out to eat rough food when convenient.

It is not convenient to grind the corn (which is always recommended when a mill is near) it may be shelled, especially for calves, who will eat it readily and do well on it. But the best food for calves, is a mixture of ground oats, corn and bran. Farmers should always aim to have all their wheat ground and sell the flour, so as to have the bran and shorts.

The feeding should begin before the grass is all gone—the farmer bearing in mind that the object is not merely to "keep his stock over," as it is termed, but to put them ahead—keep them going, as well as summer in winter. The grain added for this purpose will not increase the expense more than twenty-five to forty per cent, while it will make the entire winter keep a handsome profit, instead of being, as is often the case under the pinching system, a dead loss.

FRUIT FARMS.

Fruit should constitute a part of the products of every farm, and a portion of the consumption of every family, but there are some lands especially adapted to fruit, such as hillsides, broken regions, dry and rolling tracts. We observe in almost every part of the country much land made as it were for fruit, there is no way in which such land can be so profitably cultivated as to plant it wholly in fruit—it may be made to yield a little, and sometimes treble crop annually. By setting it out first to the larger fruits, as the peach, apple, pear, cherry, plum, etc., not very near together, a good orchard may be secured in a few years.

In the meantime the same ground can be covered with small fruits, such as the blackberry, strawberry, and raspberry, which can be made to produce well in two or three years; a good crop of small fruits is exceedingly profitable of itself. To this may be added, in a few years, larger fruits, which, in all markets, find a ready sale. We know an orchard of eighteen acres thus cultivated, which yields a net profit of several thousand dollars annually; this year, if no harm befalls the fruit, and it brings anywhere near the usual price, it can not be less than eight or ten thousand dollars.

But this orchard has the advantage of being near the city, so that its products can be marketed daily as fast as it ripens. In case of orchards away from markets, the fruit may be canned or dried. Canned fruit is now an article of commerce that always finds a ready sale at a high price. The work of canning is simple, and may be saved and certain. Winter fruit may be transported a considerable distance and still be sold at a profit. This is a kind of agriculture that in years to come is to receive much attention and be carried to great perfection; those who are first it will be leaders in a great enterprise.

This fruit culture we regard as a pleasant and profitable work; the world needs fruit; its health and happiness depend on it. How better than for them to take the place in hospitals of the beverages that load the table and the side-board. We look forward to a time when fruit shall be plenty that, with little expense, every family can be amply supplied; then cordials, jellies, preserves, and fruits, and food can be furnished for all social occasions, which may take the place of hurtful and dangerous drinks. Fruit is to be one of the means of blessing the world; so let the trees be put out, and all preparation be made to realize it.

DEASES OF POULTRY.
Corn is the cheapest and best food for fowls, if we are to name one article. They like it better than any other grain, and it probably must always be the main dependence in this country in keeping poultry. Hens are omnivorous, perh. as any animal in the world, man excepted. They even excrete swine in this respect. We all know how distasteful a uniform diet is to ourselves. The appetite, both in man and brutes, is determined by the varying state of the system, and a kind of food that is irrigated enough from the river to irrigate a strength of fertile land, alluvial deposit, found at the southern end of the desert; but the idea of going further than this, of diverting the river into the desert and forming a large lake, with feathers ruffled, comb dark and dull, appetite nearly gone; all listless and dull in manner; but, this is the result of many different causes, and more special symptoms are hard to discover, seeing we can hardly feel its pulse, and its skin is difficult to examine. Corn fowls hardly give the trouble they often do, but with variable birds the case is different, and it is chiefly on their account we give what is yet known, so far as we are able to discover, of poultry disease.

There can be no doubt whatever that a certain percentage of death amongst fowls is an equal benefit. Fowls, like everything else, must die some time; and, again, like everything else, it will be self-sown that the cause of death will be more old age. A certain proportion of loss, therefore, is not necessarily a proof of mismanagement, is rather part of the economy of the great Superintendent of the universe; indeed, the work of months. The following suggestions to accomplish it, however, though without paternity, look to us as wise and to the purpose: Many good fowls devour large quantities of grain and hay, and still continue to live; but the unseasoned animal, especially a cock, will gradually lose weight, and this is the cause of death. Hens should be allowed, and a small quantity of meat when there is no insect forage. Corn should be given to the young, and for fowls fattening, because the cheapest, and for fowls fattening, for layers wheat should occupy a prominent place.

Could that desert be refilled with water—converted from dry, hot sand to an inland lake—the very heat which is reflected from the barren mountainsides around would be a power of good instead of evil. The constant evaporation would render heat latent which is now lost in the lowering of temperature and temperature very perceptibly. This lowering of temperature, even if unaccompanied by an increase of motion, will give a greater rain-fall by the more perfect condensation, which it would cause. But the evaporation from the surface of the lake would materially augment the supply of vapor in the rain-currents, thus assuring a double manner, a decrease of temperature and an increase of moisture for precipitation. These rain-currents would also meet with less difficulty in making their way against the ocean winds—as these winds, caused largely by the heat of the desert, would be less violent—and would, therefore, with more certainty and regularity deposit their supply of moisture over the plains of Kilaeana; minor gods were not scarce. The natives are the simplest, the most unselfish creatures that bear the image of the Maker. Where white influence has not changed them, they will make any chance stranger welcome, and divide all the oil with him—a trait which has never existed among any other people, perhaps. They live only to day, and are directed to the spot on which the feet were closely pressed, as if to examine closely whether the presumed dead had been really dead. Butterflies are fully feathered. Hairs are hollow tubes. The surface of our bodies is covered with scales like a fish; a single grain of sand would cover one hundred and fifty of these scales, and yet a scale covers five hundred pores. Through these narrow openings the perspiration forces its water through a sieve. The sweat takes five hundred steps a second. Each drop of stagnant water contains with it many.liberty as whales in the sea. Each leaf has a colony of insects grazing on it, like cows on a meadow. •

Moral.—Have some care as to the air you breathe, the food you eat and the water you drink.

HOW TO FATTEN A HORSE.

To fatten a horse that has fallen off in fatness is a tedious business; indeed, the work of months. The following suggestions to accomplish it, however, though without paternity, look to us as wise and to the purpose: Many good horses devour large quantities of grain and hay, and still continue to live; but the unseasoned animal, especially a cock, will gradually lose weight, and this is the cause of death. Hens should be allowed, and a small quantity of meat when there is no insect forage. Corn should be given to the young, and for fowls fattening, because the cheapest, and for fowls fattening, for layers wheat should occupy a prominent place.

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PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK BY
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OFFICE:
On the corner of Jackson and Kentucky
Streets, (up stairs.)
The Oldest Newspaper in Western Kentucky.

GEORGE WARREN, Editor.

SATURDAY, : : JAN 18, 1873

Mail Routes.

INVITING PROPOSALS FOR
Carrying the Mails

IN THE COUNTIES OF

Hickman, Fulton, Graves, McCracken,
Ballard, Marshall, Calloway, Trigg,
Lyon, Livingston, Caldwell and
Calderwood.

The Postmaster General will receive
proposals until 3 P.M., March 20, 1873.

From Lexington to Paducah, 14 miles
and back, once a week.

Leave Lexington Saturday at 7 A.M.;

Arrive at Milburn by 12 M.

Leave Milburn Saturday at 1 P.M.;

Arrive at Morganfield by 4 P.M.

Leave Morganfield Wednesday at 8 A.M.

Arrive at Marion by 5 P.M.;

Leave Marion Thursday at 8 A.M.;

Arrive at Mayfield by 5 P.M.

From Mayfield, by Clinton and Spring Hill,

to Milburn, 15 miles and back, once

week.

Leave Mayfield Saturday at 6 A.M.;

Arrive at Milburn by 12 M.

Leave Milburn Saturday at 1 P.M.;

Arrive at Princeton by 4 P.M.

Leave Princeton Friday at 12 P.M.;

Arrive at Smithland next day by 6 P.M.

Leave Smithland next day by 8 A.M.

Arrive at Edenville Saturday at 8 A.M.

Leave Edenville Saturday at 5 P.M.

From Edenville to Marion, 40 miles

and back, once a week.

Leave Benton Saturday at 6 A.M.;

Arrive at Benton by 12 M.

Leave Benton Saturday at 8 A.M.;

Arrive at Benton by 5 P.M.

From Benton to Marion, 40 miles

and back, once a week.

Leave Benton Saturday at 6 A.M.;

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From Benton to Marion, 40 miles

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THE HICKMAN COURIER.

SATURDAY, : : JAN. 18, 1872

MICK.
The editor of the COURIER has been confined to his bed since Monday of this week, which is our apology for lack of editorial and local matter in this issue.

COUNTY COURT—The proceeding of the County Court on Monday last were not of much importance further than the receiving of the bond and swearing in of Mr. Jno. F. Tyler, the new sheriff. W. L. Gardner was sworn in, and is now the acting deputy of Mr. Tyler.

THE RIVER—The Ohio river is reported clear of ice to Pittsburgh, and the steamboats have resumed business. The upper Mississippi is still locked in ice, and navigation entirely suspended.

The weather in the last few days has assumed every phase known to the almanac makers. Heavy rains, and warm spring-like weather, for the first days of the week, when on Wednesday night, a sudden change took place and a snow storm set in which lasted several hours—since when it has been cold again, and the thermometer ranging in the neighborhood of zero. So far it has been the severest winter we have had for many years.

FOR SIXTY DAYS.
For sixty days, from January 1st, the New York store proposes selling all kind of winter goods, including gentlemen's clothing and ladies dress goods, at cost. Their stock is general and consist of the very best grades. Be sure to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

RIDGE & BRO.

NEW WAY TO PAY HOTEL BILLS.—One Robbins, whose surname was John, and who is nominally in the employ of Bernard & Co., St. Louis, steel plate manufacturers, is charged with inaugurating a new way to pay hotel bills, as the proprietors of the Planter House, east testify. Friday night last, being a guest at the Planter's, he claimed that his valise had been stolen. Officers were put in search, but didn't go in the right direction, and were about to give it up as no property found, when Robbins as a last resort concluded to go on the hust of person. He is said to have described an air line to the spot where the missing valise was concealed and rifled of its contents. A bill of damages was preferred, and promptly paid. The department and misstatements of Robbins convinced nearly all those acquainted with the circumstances that he, himself, was the robber, and the whole thing a cunning trick to beat his hotel bill and make a raise. If this is his character, the newspapers will discharge a public duty in hauling him around.

NOTICE! NOTICE!
PARTIES interested to WM. R. BENNY, are respectfully requested to come forward and settle.

MELROSE INSTITUTE—In referring to this institution we have not space to speak as we desire; and do not intend what we do say as a mere "puff" but as a sincere honest knowledge of well-earned merit. Mr. W. R. Jones, the president, is a teacher of large experience, and one of the most successful educators in the South. Parents sending their daughters may rest assured that a parental care will be exercised at all times, and every advantage represented given to them.

The Mail Service.
We call attention to the number of post routes in this Congressional District upon which service has been ordered; and invitation for proposals for carrying the same advertised by the Postmaster General of the United States. Blanks for proposals can be obtained of the Postmasters at the termini of any of these routes. It is of vast importance to this section that proper bids be sent by the proper time, and the service which the country stands so much in need of be secured. All postmasters are required to give bidders every necessary information.

CITIZEN'S BALL.—The ball to be given by citizens of Hickman on next Thursday night, seems to engross the entire attention of young and old. It is asserted by the managers that it shall eclipses anything in the way of terpsichorean amusement that has ever come off in Hickman; and from the well known taste and energy of the gentlemen who have the thing in charge, we have no doubt that what they promise will be strictly complied with. The ball room will be elegantly festooned and decorated and brilliantly lighted, and the music will be the best of its constituents.

We beg the papers of this district especially, to exert their influence to get these routes in operation.

THEIR WAYS ORDERED CLEAR.
On motion of the City Marshal he despatched to notify Mr. Jno. Dudding of the Neshville post charronage at this place, to keep the post office to the clear.

GATES ADMINISTERED.
Geo. F. Prather, City Attorney, elect, appeared in open court and his office was duly administered to him by J. H. Davis, City Judge.

STREET COMMISSIONERS ELECTED.

The Council proceeded to the election of a Street Commissioner. W. T. Lineback, and Jo Dongal were put in nomination, and on the vote being taken, W. T. Lineback received 5 votes, and Jo Dongal received 1 vote. W. T. Lineback, was declared duly elected.

MARSHAL BOND.
W. T. Lineback presented his bond to the Marshal, with W. L. McRobinson his security.

Some—Allow me, through this letter, to acknowledge the payment this day made by you of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS in full of policy No. 61,555, upon the Life of my deceased husband, Geo. E. Caldwell, late of this county. My husband during the war, resided in Missouri, and at his close having lost in a manner nearly all his property, returned to this country, and rented land in Ohio county, for three years. He then came to Fulton, and there purchased a farm, bottoming the larger part of the money he had gained the farm to secure his payment. On the 13th of January, 1870, he was induced by you to apply for, and obtained in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, New York, New Jersey, policy No. 61,555, on his life, for Two Thousand Dollars, at a semi annual premium of \$42.32, so in case of his death, I could be provided with the means to save a home for myself and children. He died in August last, having lived to pay only five semi annual premiums to the Company.

I desire to return to the Mutual Benefit, my sincere thanks for the prompt payment of this loss, and also to yourself for your kindness in making up the necessary papers in proof of loss, free of any expense to me. Respectfully, I am
MARGARET A. CALDWELL.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM THE JAWS OF DEATH.—One day, the last part of last week, a raft passed this place with a man on it, and from all appearances he was dead. He was called to from the shore, but returned no answer, and the raft swept on with the huge masses of ice, and beyond the reach of human aid. It was a sad sight, and to those who saw it, had no other thought than that the spirit of the body, thus carried along on the logs, had taken its eternal flight. The raft soon passed out sight and no more was thought of it or the supposed perished man, until Sunday morning last, when a Mr. Lewis drove his wagon into town, and it was the identical man of the raft. It seems, at the time of the raft passing this place, the man had sank into a stupor, as he had no recollection of passing Hickman nor did he hear the voices which called to him from the shore. About fifteen miles below this, he had recovered himself sufficiently to be aware of his awful surroundings, and commenced calling for aid. It was then about dark, and fortunately for the unfortunate rafter, a man was standing on the bank of the river,

heard his cries for help and went to his assistance. He was rescued—brought to shore, but in an almost helpless condition, and his feet badly frozen. He stated that he and another man having charge of the raft, were carried down the Ohio river with the ice, and at or near Cairo his companion got on shore with the view of getting a tug to secure the raft. But his partner did not return with the promised assistance, and he was unable to land the raft, or reach land himself. And thus he was left to the mercy of the cold and ice for three days. As has been stated, he was brought to this place on Sunday when a sufficient sum of money was contributed by some of our citizens to pay his way to his home, somewhere near Grand Chain on the Ohio river. His name we did not learn.

ANNUAL OF BIENNIAL COUNCILS.—The discovery has been made that the city charter of Hickman authorizes that the election of Mayor and Councilmen be for a term of two years, and not annually, as has heretofore been the custom. The term, whether it be for one or two years, we consider of no great importance; but why such an important provision should have escaped the attention of office holders and office seekers for so long a time (since 1858) is a matter of surprise. The Council now proposes to right itself by ordering a special election on the 25th inst., submitting to the people, whether they will have the charter so amended as to make the term of service certain; and whether the present Council shall serve for one or two years? That the people should be called upon to express their desire as to any proposed amendment to our city charter is right and proper; but they are to alter the status of the present Council in nomination for Clerk, and there being no other nomination, he was duly elected Clerk. Chas. A. Holcombe, elected by acclamation City Treasurer.

Geo. B. Prather, elected City Tax Collector by acclamation.

Geo. F. Prather, and T. O. Goulder, were put in nomination for City Attorney and on the vote of 4 votes, and T. O. Goulder received 1 vote. Geo. B. Prather was declared duly elected.

W. L. Gardner, elected Market Master by acclamation.

ACCOUNTS ALLOWED.

Mrs. M. E. Rose, presented an account for \$30.00 for putting rock on her bank in front of West $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot No. 3, Old Hickman.

On motion, ordered that so much of the City revenue hereafter assessed and collected from West $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot No. 3, Old Hickman, be paid to Mrs. M. E. Rose until the sum of \$30.00 with legal interest, and ordered taken.

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BERNARD'S Chill Cure acts on the liver and bowels. Bernard's Chill Cure contains nothing injurious.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

GOLD.—The gold market was firm to day, gold advancing from 112 to 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ and closing at 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 112 $\frac{1}{4}$.

COTTON.—Cotton market steady and unchanged, market opening 202 $\frac{1}{2}$, closing 202 $\frac{1}{2}$.

IRON.—Iron market more active, superior Western and State \$5.65-5.60; St. Louis \$7.65-13.00. Grains steady with quotations unchanged. Coffee unchanged.

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BERNARD'S Chill Cure acts on the liver and bowels. Bernard's Chill Cure contains nothing injurious.

Council Proceedings.

HICKMAN, KY., Jan. 13, 1872

Council met. Present—Mayor Tyer, Councilmen Campbell, Frazee, Harren, Landrum, Thomas and Troutwine.

Minutes of preceding meeting read, voted, and signed.

On motion, the old Council adjourned sine die.

W. A. BREYARD, City Clerk.

NEW BOARD—OATH OF OFFICE.

New Board elected, to wit: Mayor—

H. A. Tyler, Councilmen—Campbell

Frazee, Harren, Landrum, Thomas

and Troutwine, all being present the

office was duly administered to each of them by J. H. Davis, City Clerk.

FIXING SALARIES.

The first business in order being

fixing salaries of the subordinate

officers. That of City Clerk being first

on motion, that the salary of City Clerk was fixed at \$100, and five per cent

on all collections made by him.

Salary of City Treasurer was fixed at \$75.00.

Salary of City Tax Collector was

fixed at five per cent on all taxes col-

lected by him.

City Attorney, 25 per cent on all

finances presented to collection.

Salary of Market Master was fixed at 20 per cent, on all collections.

ELECTION OF SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

The election of subordinate officers

being next in order, W. A. Breyard,

was put in nomination for City Clerk,

and there being no other nomination,

he was duly elected by acclamation.

Chas. A. Holcombe, elected by acclamation.

Geo. B. Prather, elected City Tax Collector by acclamation.

Geo. F. Prather, and T. O. Goulder,

were put in nomination for City At-

torney, and on the vote of 4 votes,

T. O. Goulder received 1 vote.

W. L. Gardner, elected Market Master by acclamation.

John D. Plaut & Bro.,

SATURDAY, JAN. 12, 1873

SICK.

The editor of the COURIER has been confined to his bed since Monday of this week, which is our apology for lack of editorial and local matter in this issue.

COURT—The proceeding of the County Court on Monday last were not of much importance further than the receiving of the bond and swearing in of Mr. Jno. F. Tyler, the new sheriff. W. L. Gardner was sworn in, and is now the acting deputy of Mr. Tyler.

THE RIVER—The Ohio river is reported clear of ice to Pittsburgh, and the steamboats have resumed business. The upper Mississippi is still locked with ice, and navigation entirely suspended.

The weather in the last few days has assumed every phase known to the climate makers. Heavy rains, and warm spring-like weather, for the first days of the week, when on Wednesday night, a sudden change took place and a snow storm set in which lasted several hours—since when it has been cold again, and the snow has ranged in the neighborhoods of zero. So far it has been the severest winter we have had for many years.

FOR SIXTY DAYS.—For sixty days, January 1st, the New York stores prepared every kind of winter goods, including gentlemen's clothing and ladies dress goods, at cost. Their stock is general and consists of the very best grades. Be sure to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

RICK & BRO.

NEW WAY TO PAY HOTEL BILLS.—One Robbins, whose surname was John, and who is nominally in the employ of Bernard & Co., St. Louis, steam plate manufacturers, is charged with inaugurating a new way to pay hotel bills, as the proprietors of the Plaster House, can testify. Friday night last, being a guest at the Plaster's, he claimed that his valise had been stolen. Of course it was put in search, but didn't go in the right direction, and were about to give it up as property found, when Robbins as a last resort concluded to go on the hunt in person. He is said to have described an air line to the spot where the missing valise was concealed and rifled of its contents. A bill of damages was preferred, and promptly paid. The department and misstatements of Robbins convinced nearly all those acquainted with the circumstances that he, himself, was the robber, and the whole thing a cunning trick to beat his hotel bill and make a raise. If this is his character, the new paper will discharge a public duty in hunting him around.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!
PARTIES indebted to WM. B. BENNY, are respectfully requested to come forward and settle.

MELROSE INSTITUTE.—In referring to this institution we have not space to speak as we desire; and do not intend what we do say as a mere "puff," but as a sincere honest knowledge of well earned merit. Mr. W. K. Jones, the president, is a teacher of large experience and one of the most successful electors in the South. Parents sending their daughters may rest assured that a parental care will be exercised at all times, and every advantage represented given to them.

THE MAIL SERVICE.—We call attention to the number of post routes in this Congressional District upon which service has been ordered; and invitation for proposals for carrying the same advertised by the Postmaster General of the United States. Blanks for proposals can be obtained at the Post-masters at the termini of any of the routes. It is of vast importance to this section that proper time and the service which the country stands so much in, rest or be secured. All postmasters are required to give bidders every necessary information.

There is no oath required of any contractor which any good citizen may not take.

Our member of Congress, Judge Crossland, has worked faithfully and efficiently to secure these routes for his district, and deserves the highest thanks of his constituents.

We beg the paper of this district especially, to exert their influence to get these routes in operation.

FASS WAYS ORDERED CLEAR.

The funeral of the late Emperor of the French took place on the 16th at Cheltenham, England, with imposing ceremonies, and attended by a vast crowd.

heard his cries for help and went to his assistance. He was rescued—brought to shore, but in an almost helpless condition, and his feet badly frozen. He stated that he and another man having charge of the raft, were carried down the Ohio river with the ice, and at or near Cairo his companion got on shore with the view of getting a tug to secure the raft. But his partner did not return with the promised assistance, and he was unable to land the raft, or reach land himself. And thus he was left to the mercy of the cold and ice for three days. As has been stated, he was brought to shore on Sunday when a sufficient sum of money was contributed by some of our citizens to pay his way to his home, somewhere near Grand Chain on the Ohio river. His name we did not learn.

ANNUAL OR BIENNIAL COUNCILS.—The discovery has been made that the city charter of Hickman authorizes that the election of Mayor and Councilmen be for a term of two years, and not annually, as has heretofore been the custom. The term, whether it be for one or two years, we consider of no great importance; but why such an important provision should have escaped the attention of other officers and office seekers, for so long a time (since 1858) is a matter of surprise.

The Council now proposes to right itself by ordaining a special election on the 25th inst., substituting to the people, whether they will or not, a charter so amended as to make the term of service certain; and whether the present Council shall serve for one or two years? That the people should be called upon to express their desire as to any proposed amendment to our city charter is right and proper; but how they are to alter the status of the present Council as fixed by the existing charter is not so plain. If the charter fixes the terms of office at two years, why two years it must remain until altered or amended by the State Legislature; if, for one year, no majority of votes at the special election on the 25th can make a longer term legal or valid. The order therefore for an election as to this latter point appears to us useless and entirely unwarranted. We could wish the present Council retained, or a good one, through many terms; but if they have been irregular heretofore we think they should abide their time now with patience. What ever may be the requirements of the present charter, we think that good faith requires that the present Council should obey its own order of election and promptly vacate or resign, next January, and permit another election.

We believe also that our people, on the 25th, should vote for *year terms*, because we have lived under that ruling for many years, and know no reason for a change; a bad Board could considerably mislead in two years. But a Board proves worthy they can be re-elected, as in the case of the present Mayor and Council. However this point may be decided, we urge upon the public, to secure a positive requirement in the future, that all city officers read the city charter at least once during their term of office.

THE MUNICIPAL CHAMBERS.—We call attention to the number of post routes in this Congressional District upon which service has been ordered; and invitation for proposals for carrying the same advertised by the Postmaster General of the United States. Blanks for proposals can be obtained at the Post-masters at the termini of any of the routes. It is of vast importance to this section that proper time and the service which the country stands so much in, rest or be secured. All postmasters are required to give bidders every necessary information.

There is no oath required of any contractor which any good citizen may not take.

W. B. Prather, City Attorney, and T. O. Goulder, were put into nomination for City Attorney and on the vote being taken Geo. B. Prather received 4 votes, and T. O. Goulder received 1 vote. Geo. B. Prather was declared duly elected.

W. L. Gruber, elected Market Master by acclamation.

ACCOUNTS ADDED.

Mrs. M. E. Rose, presented an account for \$30.00 for putting rock on river bank in front of West $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot No. 3. O. D. Hickman.

On motion, ordered that so much of City revenue hereafter assessed and collected from West $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot No. 3. O. D. Hickman, be paid to Mrs. M. E. Rose, the sum of \$30.00 with legal interest from this date to be fully paid and satisfied.

Chairman of Finance Committee reported the following accounts as correct and recommended their payment:

Herrick, B. & Co., repairing tools, \$12.80; John Troutwine, provisions for parishes per order, \$8.25

AMENDMENT TO CITY CHARTER.

His Honor the Mayor and City Attorney, are requested to prepare and forward to our Senator and Representative at Frankfort, an amendment to the City Charter allowing the City of Hickman to stock the railroad and to terminate the same at the point where it meets the Kentucky River. This will be a great convenience to the people, but no such stock to be taken in any enterprise until such shall have been submitted to the voters of this city.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

His Honor the Mayor appointed the following standing Committees:

Finance Committee—Londrum, Campbell, and Troutwine, Londrum, Chairman.

Street Committee—Thomas, Harness and Frenz, Thomas, Chairman.

CREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION.

Commissioner Londrum offered the following preamble and resolution:

That whereas, doubts exist as to whether by the adoption of the Charter of the City of Hickman, Ky., the office of Mayor, Commissioner, Assessor, Tax Collector, and City Clerk are elected for one or two years; and therefore requires an amendment to render it certain. Therefore, be it ordained that an election be held at the City Hall, in the City of Hickman, Ky., on Saturday, the 25th day of January, 1873, to take the sense of the qualified voters of this city, to whom the charter should be so amended to make said offices elected annually or biennially; and whether the present charter shall hold one or two years.

On motion, said preamble and resolution was received and ordered filed and said election as above specified ordered to be held. T. C. Buck and Thos. J. Lane, appointed judges. W. T. Lincoln, marshal, John W. B. Breckinridge, collector of election, and in case the judges fail to serve, then the marshal and City Clerk are ordered to make said offices elected annually or biennially; to exert their influence to get these routes in operation.

FASS WAYS ORDERED CLEAR.

On motion, the City Marshal is hereby directed to notify J. H. his Agent, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad at this place, to keep the pass ways at the wharf clear.

OATH ADMINISTERED.

Geo. B. Prather, City Attorney, elect, appeared in open court and the oath of office was duly administered to him by J. H. Davis, City Judge.

SURGEON COMMISSIONER ELECTED.

The Council proceeded to the election of a Street Commissioner. W. T. Lincoln, and Jo Dougst were put in nomination, and on the vote being taken W. T. Lincoln received 5 votes and Jo. Dougst received 1 vote. W. T. Lincoln, was declared duly elected.

MARSHAL'S BOND.

W. T. Lincoln presented his bond as City Marshal, with W. L. McCutchen as security.

On motion, said bond was received properly and signed and filed and read and the same was read in open Council and the sum of \$100 was duly remitted to him by J. H. Davis.

On motion, Council adjourned to meet Wednesday night the 29th inst. and every second Wednesday night hereafter to be the regular meeting of this council.

W. A. Brevard, City Clerk

Practical and Striking ILLUSTRATION OF THE BENEFITS OF LIFE INSURANCE.

HICKMAN, KY., Dec. 12, 1872.

To Samuel Landrum, Esq., Director, Agent Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of New York City, N. Y.

Sir—Allow me, through this letter, to acknowledge the payment this day made by me of two THOUSAND DOLLARS in full of Policy No. 61,555, upon the life of my deceased husband, Geo. E. Caldwell, late of this county. My husband during the war, resided in Missouri, and at his close having lost in a manner nearly all his property, returned to this country, and settled land in Obion county, for three years. He then came to Fulton county, and purchased a farm, borrowing the larger part of the money and mortgaging the farm to secure its payment.

On January 13th, 1870, he was induced by your agent, for and obtained in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, New Jersey, policy No. 64,555, on his life for Ten Thousand Dollars, at a semi annual premium of \$40.00 so in case of his death, I could be provided with the means to save a home for myself and children. He died in August last, having lived to pay only five semi annual premiums of the Company.

I desire to return to the Mutual Benefits my sincere thanks for the prompt payment of this loss, and also to yourself for your kindness in making up the necessary papers in proof of loss, free of any expense to me. Respectfully,

W. A. Brevard, City Clerk

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM THE JAWS OF DEATH.—One day, the last part of last week, a raft passed this place with a man on it, and from all appearances he was dead. He was called to from the shore, but returned no answer, and the raft swept on with the huge masses of ice, and beyond the reach of human aid. It was a sad sight, and to those who saw it, had no other thought than that the spirit of the body, thus carried along on the logs, had taken its eternal flight. The raft soon passed out sight and no more was thought of it or the supposed perished man, until Sunday morning last, when a Mr. Lewis drove his wagon into town and it was the identical man of the raft. It seems, at the time of the raft passing this place, the man had sunk into a stupor, as he had no recollection of passing Hickman nor did he hear the voices which called to him from the shore. About fifteen miles below this, he had recovered himself sufficiently to be aware of his awful surroundings, and commenced calling for aid. It was then about dark, and fortunately for the unfortunate rafter, a man was standing on the bank of the river,

Council Proceedings.

HICKMAN, KY., Jan. 13, 1872
Council met. Present—Mayor Ty
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ness, Landrum, Thomas and Trout
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Minutes of preceding meeting read,
adopted and signed.

No motion, the old Council adjourned
ed, sine die.

W. A. Brevard, City Clerk.

NEW BOARD-OATH OF OFFICE.

New Board sworn in with—Mayer
T. A. Tyler, Commissioner—Campbell
Frenz, Harness, Landrum, Thomas
and Troutwein all being present the
whole of office was duly administered to
each of them by J. H. Davis, City
Judge.

FIXING SALARIES.

The first business in order being the
fixing of salaries of the subordinate
officers of the Council.

That of City Clerk being first in
order, no motion, the salary of City
Clerk was fixed at \$100, and five per
cent on all collections made by him.

Salary of City Treasurer was fixed at
\$75.00.

Salary of City Tax Collector was fixed
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City Attorney, 25 per cent on all
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Salary of Market Master was fixed at
20 per cent on all collections.

ELECTION OF SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

The election of subordinate officers
being next in order, W. A. Brevard,
was put in nomination for City Clerk,
and the being no other nomination,
was elected duly elected.

Geo. B. Prather, elected City Tax
Collector by acclamation.

Geo. B. Prather, and T. O. Goulder,
were put in nomination for City At
torney and on the vote being taken Geo.
B. Prather received 4 votes, and T. O.
Goulder received 1 vote. Geo. B.
Prather was declared duly elected.

W. L. Gruber, elected Market Mas
ter by acclamation.

ACCOUNTS ADDED.

Mrs. M. E. Rose, presented an ac
count for \$30.00 for putting rock on
river bank in front of West $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot
No. 3. O. D. Hickman.

On motion, ordered that so much of
City revenue hereafter assessed and
collected from West $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot No. 3. O. D.
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